

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 7094

號六十月八年元統宣

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1909.

三拜禮

號九十月九年九港香

36 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS
Sterling \$1,500,000 at 4/6 = \$1,050,000
Silver \$1,500,000 at 1/2 = \$750,000
TOTAL RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gossop—Chairman.
H. M. Tomkins, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
J. W. Randow, Esq.
S. G. Barrett, Esq.
O. S. Gubbay, Esq.
W. Helms, Esq.
C. R. Lennan, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1909. [20]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1851.
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 1/2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per Cent.

WM. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1909. [22]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$1,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$1,250,000
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$1,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$1,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADEWELL HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 1/2 per Cent. per Annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 12 months 4 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 3 months 3 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [18]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDELSMAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1834.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (Ls. 750,000).
RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,125,747 (about Ls. 490,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samangan, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pocalogan, Pasoerogan, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kotabradja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Rangoon, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in India, Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Accounts 1/2 per Annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per Annum.

Do, 6 do, 4 do.

Do, 3 do, 3 1/2 do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [19]

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,900,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:

TOKIO, OHEFOO, TIENTSIN, KOBE, PEKIN, NAGASAKI, NEWCHANG, LONDON, DAINI, NEW YORK, PORT ARTHUR, SAN FRANCISCO, LIOYANG, HONOLULU, MUKDEN, BOMBAY, TIE-LING, SHANGHAI, CHANG-CHUN, HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:—

For 12 months 4 1/2 per Cent.

For 6 months 4 per Cent.

For 3 months 3 1/2 per Cent.

TAKENO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1909. [17]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per Cent. per Annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [21]

DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Tael 7,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank), Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, S. Bleichroeder, Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Bank fuer Handel und Industrie, Robert Warshawsky & Co., Mendelssohn & Co., M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt a/M., Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln, Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received, on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [23]

Intimations.

THE SAVOY beg to inform their Customers and Residents that they are disposing of their Stock at Cost Price, owing to their removal to new premises. Gentlemen's underwear a specialty, also the well-known W. B. Corsets, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, and Canton Embroideries.

THE REGAL SHOES are not included, they will be sold at the usual price, \$10 per pair.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1909. [39]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37 1/2 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 450 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1908. [42]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Will dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	HIMALAYA	30th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	DELTA	3rd Oct.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NILE	About 6th Oct.	Freight and Passage.
TAKAO, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	PALERMO	About 9th Oct.	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 27th September, 1909. [4]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE NEW LIQUOR DUTIES. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE NOT advanced their price of Liquors AND WILL NOT do so until their existing stocks are exhausted.

REGULAR RETAIL CUSTOMERS will be supplied at old rates until further notice.
WHOLESALE QUANTITIES CANNOT BE SUPPLIED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Champagnes, Sherries, Madeiras, Port, Claret, Burgundies, Hocks & Moselles, Brandy, Gins, Whiskies, Vermouths, Bitters, Liqueurs, Ales, Beers and Stouts.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

Wine & Spirit Merchants, 15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [32]

Hotels.

HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17, Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appointments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908. [16]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAY, the PRAX, near the TRAM TERMINUS. Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [17]

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,300 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,200 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,900 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,900 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), and 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 11 P.M. (Sunday excepted). These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation. Lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,200 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,200 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7:30 A.M. and at 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI-SANG" 450 Tons.

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 580 Tons, and "NANNING" 560 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8:30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or Vice Versa by the Companies' direct steamers "Linton" and "Sannai." These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 3RD OCTOBER, 1909.

The Company's Steamship: "HEUNGSHAN,"

will depart from the COMPANY'S CANTON STEAMERS' WHARF at 9 A.M.

Departure from Macao at 7 P.M.

Excursion Rates are usual. N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7:30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. This steamer connects with the returning steamer from Macao.

Further particulars may be obtained at the OFFICE of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,

HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),

opposite the Blake Plot. [5]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

String Band play during Tiffin and Dinner.

A. F. DAVIES,
Manager. [10]

Hongkong, 5th February, 1909.

GRAND CARLTON HOTEL.

8 & 10, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

Telephone No. 812.

Telegraphic Address—"GRAND" Hongkong.

RENOWNED

For Luxury, Comfort, Quiet, Freshness and Excellent Cuisine.

O. E. OWEN,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1909. [15]

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate, First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of

L. GAMBAU,
Proprietor.

N. BLUMENTHAL,
Manager.

Telephone, 170. Telegrams "Astor." [14]

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMER.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"PRINZ LUITPOLD" Capt. E. Malchow	WEDNESDAY	5th Oct., Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ ROY LUITPOLD" Capt. H. Kirchner	About WEDNESDAY	5th Oct.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lenz	FRIDAY	8th Oct., Daylight
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CONLENZ" Capt. H. Raegenier	About SATURDAY	16th Oct.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Middle of October	

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1900.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	TOURANE	Lascaris	11th Oct., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	OCEANIE	Sellier	12th Oct., at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	ARMAND BEHIC	Gulondet	25th Oct., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	SYDNEY	Cotta	26th Oct., at 2 P.M.

Transhipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,
AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1900.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOANG-SI.

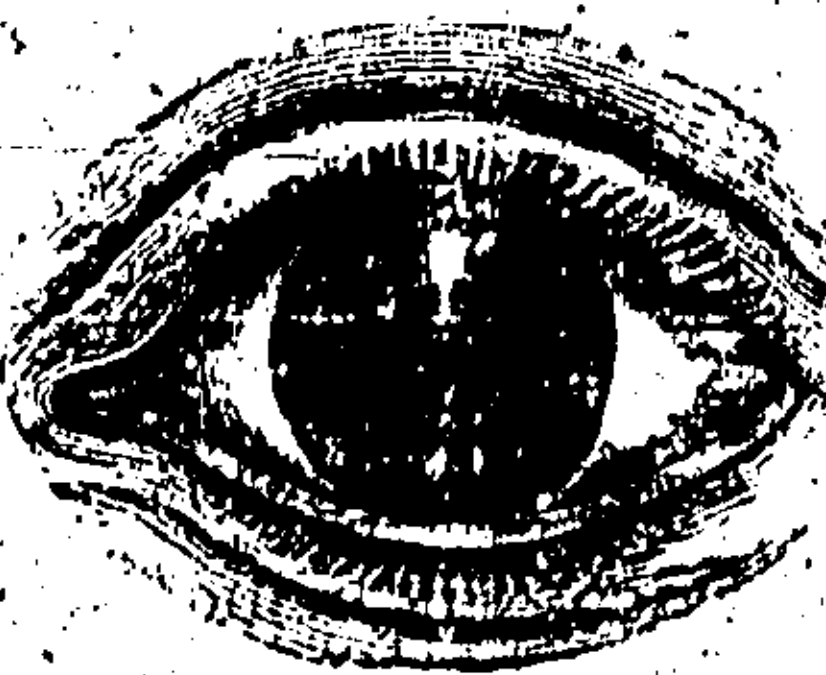
S.S. "PAUL BEAD," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDQUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamoen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoen, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1900.

EYES



RIGHT

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUIAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight."—free.

London.

CALCUTTA.

SHANGHAI.

1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

59, Bealack Street

500, Neuking Road.

Hongkong, 4th March 1900.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length 515 ft.	Docking Length 376 ft.	Docking Length 481 ft.
Width of Entrance ... 80 "	Width of Entrance ... 50 "	Width of Entrance ... 63 "
Water on Blocks 28 "	Water on Blocks 26 "	Water on Blocks 21.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's Surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking and repair work will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 876, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts,

A. J. and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1903.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.
SHIRWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1902.

To Let.

TO LET.

IN No. 4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, Offices and Godown.
In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Offices.
ROOMS in College Chambers, No. 31, WYNDHAM STREET.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1900.

TO LET.

158, PRAYA EAST.
Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1900.

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., LD.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1900.

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS, on the 2nd Floor of No. 14, Des Vœux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shawan, Tomes & Co.).
Apply to—
THE COMPTROLLER DEPARTMENT, E. D. Sassoon & Co., Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1900.

TO LET.

No. 1 & 3 MORRISON HILL, also OFFICES at No. 2 PRIDDER STREET.
Apply to—
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1900.

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.
No. 10, LIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.
A HOUSE in WONG-MEI-CHONG ROAD.
A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 109, DES VŒUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.
FLATS in MORTON TERRACE.
No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1900.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUNDRELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1900.

TYPEWRITERS

FOR

HIRE.

REPAIR

IS OUR

SPECIALITY.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

33-35, Des Vœux Road, Central.

Hongkong.

D. NOMA, PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

AND THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS.
No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing unlike some species of engraving, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, high toned manner. In order to take special precautions against possible danger, I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct minutiae is a speciality.

TRADE TRICKS 500 YEARS AGO.

HOW THEY WERE PUNISHED.

Cheating in trade is no new thing, for old English records contain many cases of summary jurisdiction in matters affecting the price, weight, and quality of food, clothing, and other things.

A few, culled from the archives of the City of London may be of interest. In 1348 proceedings were taken against a butcher for selling putrid meat. Three reasons were alleged against this conduct at his trial before the Mayor and aldermen. It was deceitful and dishonest, dangerous to the public health; it brought scandal and disgrace upon the Mayor, corporation, and all the inhabitants of the city that a Londoner should behave so. After investigation, he was found guilty, and condemned to be taken, with his head carried in front of him, to the pillory in Cornhill, and while he stood therein the cart on he had tied to his waist was burnt under his nose.

It is well known that the pillory was an instrument in which the culprit was fixed, incapable of movement, exposed to the contempt of the people. The offence of the culprit was always publicly proclaimed; and, according to the views of the spectators, the punishment might be severe or otherwise. If they disliked the offence or the offender, their contempt would take the proverbial and forcible form of rotten eggs and dead cats, and the trader would make a closer acquaintance with his own wares, both raw and cooked, than he might find pleasant.

UNWHOLESOME RED WINE.

A publican, convicted of selling unwholesome and unwholesome red wine, was sentenced to drink a draught of the same stuff which he sold to the common people, the remainder being poured on his head, and compelled to forswear the calling of a vintner in the City of London forever, unless he could obtain the favour of the King. A note on the record states that he was re-admitted five years later.

About the same time we find a woman charged with selling ale in a short measure quart pot, the bottom of which she had thickened with pitch and covered with rosemary, to look like bush in the sight of her customers. It was a common practice to put some sort of evergreen leaves in the bottom of tankards—hence the proverb, "Good wine needs no bush." Her sentence was stand in the "thow" or female pillory, with half of the pot attached to it. As far as possible, the cause of the offence was always exhibited along with the person punished.

PRICES OF FOOD.

Severe punishment was meted out for endeavouring to raise the standard market price of corn and other articles. In 1347 a merchant was imprisoned for 40 days for enhancing the price of his own property. He secretly employed a man to bring certain of his own (the merchant's) wheat to the market, whereupon he bought his own at 2d more per bushel than the market price, of course taking good care to make the same well known, forgetting, however, to state what he knew about the seller.

In 1363 the authorities issued a proclamation setting forth the prices at which various articles of food were to be sold by the traders. Two orders are appended to this—First, that no one is to conceal any goods he may have for sale on pain of paying half a mark fine for the first, and standing in the pillory for the second offence; second, no one may hold any perishable goods, until they become corrupt, on pain of standing in the pillory, and the rotten stuff being burnt beneath them.

There are recorded many complaints of short weight in bread and other articles, ancient shoddy in clothing, and various other offences of a similar kind. In addition to the punishment of the offender in a manner similar to those we have seen; the goods were always confiscated, the bread seized for short weight being sent to the poor prisoners in Newgate, where it was no uncommon thing for those unable to buy food says an American exchange.

Intimations.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m.	10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m.	11.45 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m.	1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m.	2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m.	3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m.	3.45 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m.	4.15 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT GARS as on Week Days.

6.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m.	8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m.	9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m.	12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m.	1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m.	2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m.	3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT GARS as on Week Days.

Extra cars at 9.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 12.45 p.m.

SPECIAL GARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Vœux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Wongshing, 1st April, 1900.

YUEN HING,

No. 4, D'AGUIAR STREET.

FACTORY SWATOW KIA LAK.

MANUFACTURE WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DRAWN and EMBROIDERY CHINESE

LINE GRASS CLOTH, PEWTER

WARE, &c., all of the best quality.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1900.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on

SATURDAY,

the 2nd October, 1900, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, corner of Ice House Street, a LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

JAPANESE CURIOS,

Comprising:—

SILK-EMBROIDERED and HAND-PAINTED WALL HANGINGS, KAKE-MONOS, SCREENS and FINE HAND-PAINTED JAPANESE VASES, KINKO-SAN SATSUMA VASES and TEA SETS, BRASS VASES and BOWLS, IVORY CARVINGS and NETSUKES, MAKUZU and KOGO VASES, BOWLS, MOTHER-OF-PEARL INLAID LACQUERED TABLES and SCREENS, NAGOYA and KAGA TEA S&TS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1900.

Intimations.

REGRET

You will NEVER if you

VISIT

MOHIDEEN & THAHA,

in

D'AGUIAR STREET, the

NEW JEWELLERS AND DEALERS

in

CEYLON PRECIOUS STONES

of every description, and

other GEMS.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1900.

OSMAN & CASUM,

1 & 3, D'AGUIAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS & FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a speciality.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.

Coast Port Orders carefully executed.

Wongshing, 6th September, 1900.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS and ART DECORATORS, from Shanghai, has removed their FURNITURE STORE

No. 30, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL. The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows: "We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Armchairs to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.

25th May, 1901.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1900.

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS.

SPECIALITIES:

DRY GINGER ALE.

LIME FRUIT CHAM-

PAGNE.

ORANGE CHAMPAGNE.

STONE GINGER BEER.

PALATABLE

AND

REFRESHING.

Watson's

FRUIT SYRUPS

mixed with aerated or plain water
make excellent refreshing beverages.Guaranteed to be made from the
pure juice of sound ripe fruit.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

HONGKONG and KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909.

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NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1909.

EXTRA BANK HOLIDAY.

Leave things as they are, is the verdict of the majority of the members of the London Chamber of Commerce on the following proposals which at the request of Lord Avebury were submitted to them:

That the Saturday following Good Friday should be substituted as a holiday for the Monday following Easter Sunday.

That an additional Bank Holiday should be provided between August and Christmas.

The views of other trade organisations are now being ascertained. The objections on the part of the members of the London Chamber were directed more against the proposed change at Easter than against the suggestion of an extra holiday. It is understood that if there is any very general desire for another Bank Holiday the Chamber will not actively oppose its being established, although in the opinion of the majority of those who have replied the number of Bank Holidays is already adequate. The hostility to the change

at Easter will probably induce Lord Avebury to drop that part of the scheme, but it is believed that he will persevere with the proposal for an additional holiday. Lord Avebury himself favoured a day in October, as it would come midway between the August holiday and Christmas, but he is prepared to abide by the wishes of the majority on that point. One alternative which is being put forward in London is that if another holiday is to be added to the list it should fall on November 9. Two reasons are given for selecting that day: (1) that it is the King's birthday, and (2) that business is already partially dislocated on that day by the Lord Mayor's show. As part of the proposal it is also suggested that November 9 should be made one of the closing days on the Stock Exchange, instead of November 1. Against this alternative has to be set the fact that the new holiday would fall very late in the year. Its advocates, however, point out that difference in daylight between a day in October and November 1 is not very great, and the weather chances would not be materially affected. The alternative has a great deal of influential support. Hearing of the London Chamber of Commerce plebiscite, one old lady proposed that the opinion of the members should also be obtained on the question of having a Thanksgiving Day every year. She did not specify the particular object of the thanksgiving. The circulars, however, were issued before she came forward.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer *China*, which left London on 27th ult., took the following specie for Singapore:—Coin Gold £250.

WHILE hunting alone in the woods at Jervis Inlet, British Columbia, Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, lost his way, and was bushed for five hours.

A FIRE at Krivoirom, in Russia, destroyed 450 buildings. Five thousand people are homeless and the damage is estimated at a million roubles (£105,000).

DR. Doyen, of Paris, has successfully transplanted a vein from a live sheep to the leg of a patient who was suffering from aneurism, and circulation was restored.

AMONG latest wills is that of Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie-Ross, Evanston, Ross, and Cromarty, late of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., of Hongkong, who left personal value £6,480.

FLAGS in several mercantile marine offices and at the V.R.C. were half-masted to-day out of respect for the late Mr. G. A. Elliott, chief officer of the s.s. *Haimun*, and also Capt. Evans, who died this morning.

ENGINEER Commander Mark Rundle has been selected for the appointment of First Assistant to the Chief Engineer at Hongkong Dockyard. Commander Rundle has served in the engine room department of the fleet since July, 1893, and was lately engaged on the destroyer *Tartar*.

THE opening cricket match of the Hongkong Cricket Club will take place on Saturday, the 2nd October, at 1.45 p.m. between the First Eleven and All-Comers. Members, who are desirous of playing will kindly send in their names to the Secretary before 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 30th instant.

MR. Eccles, wireless telegraph operator on the American steamer *Ohio*, which was wrecked off Alaska, stuck to his post until his room was flooded, and he was drowned. Eccles's message brought two steamers to the rescue, and they saved 134 passengers. It is proposed to commemorate his splendid action.

IN the administration report on British North Borneo for last year, the following paragraph appears:—The China Borneo Co. built 1 launch, 2 large lighters, a house-boat, and repaired 63 lighters, launches and steamers at their works. The slipway belonging to this firm was made use of by 25 coasting vessels.

THE new armament officer at Hongkong is Captain A.E.C. Myers, Royal Artillery, lately employed as staff captain of the Royal Artillery of the Highland Division of the Territorial Force. Captain Myers joined the gunners in July, 1891, and served with credit in South Africa, his services obtaining him mention in despatches, Queen's medal, with three clasps, and King's medal with two clasps.

MR. Larry Hancock, son of Mr. Alfred Hancock, late of Hongkong, was married on 1st inst. at the Brompton Oratory to Miss Ethel Wright, daughter of Mr. William Wright, late of Clifton, Bristol. The Rev. Arthur Talbot officiated. The bride, who was given away by Mr. Stuart, was attended by Miss Truscott, who wore a dress of pink Shanghai silk and carried a bouquet of white lilies. Mr. Alfred Hancock acted as best man. The reception was held at 44, Elgin-crescent, Notting Hill.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL H.D.E. PARSONS, C.M.G., Army Ordnance Department, who has been appointed for duty to Hongkong, originally entered the Royal West Surrey Regiment in May, 1882, and first took service with the A.O.D. in 1890. He reached his present rank five years ago, and has two campaigns to his credit. He served with the Burmese Expedition, 1885-86, as superintendent of signalling of the Third Brigade (medal with two clasps); and he saw a great deal of hard work in South Africa, 1899-1902, including the operations in Orange-Free State, Orange River Colony, the Transvaal, and Cape Colony (mentioned in despatches). C.M.G., Queen's medal with three clasps, and King's medal with two clasps.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

FIGUEIREDO-GOMES.

An event of unusual interest was celebrated to-day on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. Francisco d'Assis Gomes and Mrs. Maria Francisca Gomes (née Figueiredo).

Mr. and Mrs. Gomes are well-known members of the Portuguese community in Hongkong, and as one of the managing partners of the old firm of Messrs. Brandão & Co. (with which his highly respected brother, Mr. Augusto J. Gomes, now retired, was associated), Mr. Gomes occupied a prominent position in the commercial circles of the Colony. As was the case with several British firms now defunct, Messrs. Brandão and Co. had large tradit interests with the Philippines in the palm days of the island under the old Spanish administration. With a business foresight, which soon anticipated the dwindling away of profitable tradit relations with Manila and its neighbourhood under altered conditions, the Brothers Gomes decided to close the firm and seek well-earned retirement from the worries inseparable from business at the advanced age of over seventy years. Previously, however, to their absolute cessation from active operations in the mercantile sphere both these gentlemen undertook a pleasure trip to America and Europe, renewing old connections with Portugal, one of the brothers being a graduate of the University of Coimbra. Mr. F. A. Gomes is still connected with the business world of Hongkong in relation to his seat on the board of certain limited liability companies of note in the Colony.

To-day's celebrations of the happy event assumed the shape of a thanksgiving ceremony at the Roman Catholic Cathedral in the morning when High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Fr. G. Spada, assisted by the Right Rev. D. Porzani. A *Te Deum* was sung after the Mass. The solemn service was fully choral and was assisted by a congregation composed of the family and relatives of the happy couple, their most intimate friends, the leading members of the Portuguese community in Hongkong, representatives of the Roman Catholic clergy—Italian and French—the Sisters of the Italian Convent and the Sisters of the Asile de la Ste. Enfant, and the children of the Convent.

At the conclusion of the religious part of the festival, the guests were invited to Mr. and Mrs. Gomes' private residence where they were treated to a cake and wine banquet. The wedding cake was profusely and emblematically ornamented, the figures 1859-1909 in white icing surmounting the highest tier below which were clasping hands with rings on the third finger, emblems of the matrimonial union. The function was a select one and was largely attended by ladies. When glasses had been changed, His Lordship Bishop D. Porzani, on behalf of the assembly, proposed the toast of the day in a felicitous speech, in the course of which he expressed the hope that Mr. and Mrs. Gomes would live many long years more in perfect conjugal felicity as they had done in the past. The toast was duly honoured.

Mr. Gomes briefly and suitably replied. This brought the ceremony to a finish. In the evening there will be an informal banquet, at which only the relatives of the couple, whose golden jubilee it is our pleasure to record, will attend.

THE DAI NIPPON SUGAR

REFINING COMPANY.

PLAN OF READJUSTMENT.

A general meeting of the creditors of the Dai Nippon Sugar Refining Company was held at the Nihonbashi Club, Tokyo, on the afternoon of Wednesday (15th instant), when all the creditors of their representatives were present. They included Mr. Ayai for the Mura Bank; Mr. Isomura, for the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Mr. Uyeda, for the Nippon Bank; Mr. Oberlein, for Messrs. Kato & Co.; Mr. Takimoto, for the Yamaguchi Bank (Osaka); Mr. Koyama, for the 34th Bank; Mr. Kaseko, for the Suzuki Shoten (Kobe); Messrs. Hyuga and Mitani, for the Anka Shoten (Kobe); Mr. Shimozaki, for the Bank of Fomosa; Mr. Nojima, for the Nakai Bank, Messrs. Tanimura and Hirata, for the Fujimoto Bank (Osaka), and a representative of the Yonei Shoten.

Mr. Fujiyama and the other directors and auditors of the company were present.

Mr. Fujiyama, president of the company, presented a statement of the assets and liabilities of the company, which, besides showing its position, outlined a plan for the readjustment of the company's affairs. By this scheme it is proposed to redeem in eleven years instalments from December next the following debts:—Y4,164,155, being the tax remaining in arrear; Y4,570,938, debts without security; Y33,141, debts with security to the Fujimoto Bank; Y3,500,000, debentures issued to the Suzuki Shoten, and interest on the debentures at the rate of 7 per cent. for the eleven years—making a total of Y11,500,149. When these liabilities have been settled, it is calculated that there will be a balance of Y1,245,000 at the end of eleven years in the profit of the company. It is proposed to pay at the end of this year Y85,155, income tax due on the company, and Y748,400 out of the excise in arrear, the balance to be paid in nine years and a half from December next. Debts to banks amounting to Y1,220,900 on deposit notes are also to be paid within the same period. The claim of the Fujimoto—Y33,141—will be paid before the end of this year. Unsecured debts amounting to Y3,500,000 will be transformed into 7 per cent. preferential shares, and the debentures held by the Suzuki Shoten will be redeemed at the rate of Y350,000 yearly for ten years from June 1911.

The creditors put some questions regarding the scheme and it was agreed that an answer should be given on a later date. The meeting then came to an end.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Cricket Club was held at the Club's Pavilion yesterday afternoon. Mr. F. Mainland presided. There were also present:—Messrs. W.C.D. Turner, H. R. Phelps, C. H. Carr, T. E. Pearce, Capt. H. H. C. Baird (The "Buff"), and Capt. G. E. Garrett, R. G. A. (Committee), Messrs. A. Mackenzie, R. E. O. Bird, A. O. Brown, J. W. Danby, W. H. Boyce, W. H. Wickham, D. W. Craddock, Dr. C. Forsyth, J. A. Jupp, A. R. Sutherland, Capt. Beasley, R. Pestonji, Lieut. H. G. Bagnall, Lieut. H. W. Green, Lieut. E. C. Norman, Lieut. H. W. Gill, Lieut. J. Innes, Lieut. D. K. Anderson, Lieut. Col. Bayard, A. H. Young, L. F. Campbell, W. Armstrong, A. Bryce, H. S. Kennett, E. F. Chapman, E. C. Hagen, E. G. Oliver, R.N., E. G. May, C. A. Peel, Capt. R. D. Crawford, Capt. Greenway, G. T. Brierly, A. H. Oogh, J. D. Auld, W. L. Leest, A. Temperley, M. R. Harris and others.

In the absence of the Secretary (Mr. E. A. M. Williams) Mr. Carr read the notice convening the meeting. The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts as presented to members I will take as read. The former shows a very busy season and we have to congratulate Mr. Richard Hancock on his splendid batting average (103.77) and Mr. H. D. Sharpin on his fine bowling performance (10.77) per wicket. There has been a new departure in making up the averages, your committee having decided to include League matches; in fact, they were practically forced to do so from the fact that if they had been omitted, as in past seasons, no one would have played the qualifying number of innings under the rules. I am delighted to be able to state that we shall receive cricket and lawn tennis representatives from both Shanghai and the Straits Settlements in November next, when I trust we shall witness some keenly contested games and may, victory go to the best sides. The challenges were sent by the Hongkong Cricket Club as in the past, but I would remark that in choosing the men to do battle for Hongkong, the Selection Committee will draw on the whole Colony, so it behoves all cricketers and lawn tennis players to get into regular practice as early as possible. Besides the inter-colonial matches it is anticipated that we shall, in the coming season, arrange a triangular cricket contest between the Navy, Army, and Civilian and also that the Club will play the full League representatives in two test matches. Then we have entered an eleven for the League Competition, so prospects for a busy and interesting season look bright. Regarding the accounts, I regret very much that there is a small loss on the year's working, but I predict that next year we shall be in a position to repay some of the debentures. An exceptionally large amount has gone into the ground owing to the heavy wear and tear of last season. Then your committee have decided that no free tea shall in future be given except to ladies whom we hope to see in large force at our cricket matches as well as at the lawn tennis tournament. We owe special thanks to Mr. George Grimble and Mr. E. A. M. Williams for their services in arranging the concert recently held, which proved a success, but I am not at the moment in a position to give the exact amount of profit, as a few members have not yet returned the tickets not paid for them. For these and other reasons I anticipate a fair surplus in next year's accounts to redeem some debentures. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

There being no questions, the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. Jupp seconded. Agreed.

Mr. Carr proposed, and Dr. Forsyth seconded, the re-election of Mr. Mainland as President.

Carried *unanimously*.

The Chairman:—I thank you all, gentlemen. I will do all I can to further the interests of the Club in every way.

The following members were appointed the Balloting Committee for the ensuing year:—Messrs. W.C.D. Turner, T. E. Pearce, C. H. Carr, H. R. Phelps, E. C. Oliver, R.N., Capt. Baird (The "Buff"), Capt. Garrett, R. G. A., and H. Hancock.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

An extraordinary meeting was held immediately after the annual meeting, when the Chairman proposed the following resolutions:—

That the Bye-Laws be altered in the manner following:—

(a) In Bye-Law 12 the word "Twenty" shall be substituted for the word "Thirty." (Seconded by Mr. Jupp).

(b) Bye-Law 15 shall read:—From 1 October, 1909, all playing Members not being Officers of H.M.'s Navy or Army shall pay an entrance fee of \$100.00. All new Military playing members shall pay an entrance fee of \$100.00 and all new Naval playing men stationed in the Colony shall also pay an entrance fee of \$100.00. (Seconded by Mr. Pearce).

(This resolution does not affect the status of a Naval Subscriber under Bye-Law 21.)

(c) Bye-Law 21: "Honorary Members or Naval Subscribers" shall read "Naval Subscribers under Bye-Law 21 and Honorary Members." (Seconded by Capt. Chapman).

The resolutions were passed unanimously. The Chairman:—That is all the business, gentlemen, thank you for your attendance.

COMMERCIAL.

Following are further alterations in Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.'s share list to-day:—

Shanghai Dock 78 buyers
Hongkong Wharf 114 buyers
Chinese Engineering 171 sales
Eros 171 sales
Sumatras 171 buyers
Langkats 171 buyers
Bank Sugarc 360 buyers

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

YAU-MAT FERRY LAUNCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—Can you give me a small space in some corner of your valuable journal to point out what, I think, all who take the trouble to read, will agree is a very real danger to the passenger traffic on the harbour between Hongkong and Yau-mat. Business takes me from Yau-mat to Hongkong and back very often at night-time, and I can't help noticing the irregularities which are allowed on board those ferry launches. For instance, it is nothing unusual to see a launch, which is licensed for say 90 passengers, carrying 160 or even more, on board. Then those coolie passengers range themselves right round the gunwale in the bow, and of course they sit in the approved coolie fashion, that is by getting upon the gunwale with their feet and squatting down on their heels, and this is the case even right on the stern so that it is almost impossible for the coxswain to see ahead as they all but completely block his view. But what is, I think, the worst feature of these irregularities is that the coolie passengers are allowed to squat right in front of the side-lights. I have, time and again, seen those lights shining full in coolies sitting on the gunwale in front of them; those coolies take a hold of the awning chain and lean back wards, the better to rest themselves. In such way it is almost impossible for a coxswain coming in the opposite direction to see those lights or either of them until he comes almost abreast with them. It is a matter of wonder that accidents amongst those launches are not very much more numerous at night time. Certainly no person should be allowed to occupy the gunwale ahead of the side-lights as it is a serious danger to the safe navigation of the boat. I am sure that this serious state of affairs need only be pointed out to the proper authorities to have it at once rectified.—I am etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Hongkong, 19th September.

PROTECTION OF TRADE-MARKS.

A FRANCO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

Following on the agreement signed last year between Japan and the United States relating to the protection of trade-marks, inventions, copyright, &c., in Korea and China, where extra-territorial rights exist, the Japanese Government has been negotiating with Great Britain, France, and Germany to sign similar Agreements. The *Japan Chronicle* now learns that the Agreement, which has been the subject of negotiation with France, is in substance as follows:—

(1) That inventions patented and designs or trade-marks registered by the subjects or citizens of either of the contracting parties with the competent authorities of the other, shall receive in all parts of China where extra-territoriality is enjoyed the same protection as that accorded to their respective subjects or citizens in their own dominions against the violation of their right. Similar protection shall be extended to copyrights.

(2) That when subjects or citizens of either of the contracting parties have violated the rights of subjects or citizens of the other, the authorities of the country of the violating party, on receiving information of such violation, shall civilly or criminally punish the offender.

(3) That regarding the protection of trade names, the provisions of the International Industrial Property Protection Treaty, signed in Paris a few years ago, shall be applied.

(4) That Korean subjects shall be regarded in the same light as Japanese, and the subjects of French colonial possessions shall be regarded in the same light as French citizens, and that both shall be accorded the same treatment as Japanese or French subjects.

(5) That the provisions of this Agreement shall be applied in places other than China where Japan and France enjoy extra-territorial rights in the French possessions shall be respected. Legal redress against the violation of rights shall be awarded by the Court of Justice of the country to which the offender belongs.

(6) That merchandise bearing forged trade-marks which may be on the market in China on the date on which this Agreement comes into operation shall be sent away from China or the forged trade-marks removed or defaced within a certain agreed time limit.

(7) That subjects or citizens of either of the contracting parties who have reproduced in China copyrighted works of the subjects or citizens of the other before this Agreement comes into operation shall be notified that within a certain limit of time to be agreed upon the sale of such reproductions will be prohibited.

The above Agreement is to be signed in Tokyo by M. Gerard, French Ambassador in Tokyo, on his return from Nihon, where he is now staying.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate-General from the Manila Observatory at 10 a.m. to-day.

September 29th, 8.45 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon E. of northern Visayas or south-eastern Luzon direction unknown.

COLONEL C. H. DARLING, R.E., who has served for the past four years as Chief Engineer, South China, attained the age of 57 years on 18th inst., and will be retired on a pension of £500 per annum. This officer, who entered the army 37 years ago, served for some years on the staff of the Inspector-General of Fortifications at the War Office, and has the Afghan, Egyptian, and Sudan campaigns to his credit.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

LORD KITCHENER IN CANTON.

AN INFORMAL LANDING.

"DOING" THE CITY OF CANTON.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shameen, 29th September,

11.55 a.m.

Lord Kitchener, with H. E. Major-General R. G. Broadwood, C.B., Capt. Fitzgerald, Assistant Military Secretary, and Capt. Heathcote, A.D.C., arrived here by the s.s. *Fatshan* this morning.

The landing was an informal one. The party proceeded to the British Consulate-General.

Later in the morning Lord Kitchener and party proceeded to the city to "do" the principal sights of Canton.

Mr. Fung Wa-chuen, of Hongkong, who came up with the distinguished visitors, is conducting Lord Kitchener in his tour of the city and its environs.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Hongkong, 19th September.

THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY SENSATION.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MR. BUTLER WRIGHT COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shameen, 28th September,

4.55 p.m.

The case was resumed before Mr. L. Giles, at the British Consular Court to-day, against William Butler Wright, for alleged misappropriation of certain funds of the Canton-Kowloon Railway.

The first witness examined was Mr. E. A. M. Williams, of the firm of accountants, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham, and Matthews (Hongkong), who audited the railway accounts.

Mr. G. Richarme, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., and Mr. Stanton were also examined.

In the afternoon Mr. J. O. Power, assistant accountant of the railway, also gave evidence, and was followed by Inspector A. G. Brimble and Mr. P. Lawrie.

Accused was committed for trial, awaiting directions from the Supreme Court at Shanghai.

Of the four specific charges made against the accused, the defence raises objection to the last.

[The above telegram was received too late for our last evening's issue.—Ed., H.K.T.]

TAFT HEARS ABOUT CHINA.

CONSUL-GENERAL WILDER MAKES A CALL.

Beiyin, Mass., Aug. 29.

China came into Mr. Taft's line of vision again to-day with the arrival of Amos P. Wilder, Consul-General at Shanghai, who formerly held the same post at Hongkong. He has been spending the summer in Maine and the call was one of courtesy, but Mr. Wilder found that the President wanted to hear about Far Eastern things; Mr. Taft was pleased with what the Consul-General told him, as the ideas of cordial relationship voiced by Mr. Wilder coincided with the President's own views and hopes embodied in his final instructions to Minister Crane last week.

Mr. Taft feels that the consular situation in China is very bright. He believes that the work of strengthening it begun by Mr. Root and continued by Secretary Knox has made for the strongest possible combination of officials in China. He is convinced that Judge Willey did great work in improving the conditions surrounding the American consuls in China, and that his achievements will not fall away under the hands of his successor, Judge Thayer.

Adulterated Brandy.

IMPORTANT MAGISTERIAL JUDGMENT.

TRIPLE CONVICTION INFERRED.

At the Magistrate's Court, this morning, Mr. F. A. Hazeland delivered judgment in the case in which charges of selling brandy not of the nature demanded, in contravention of the Food and Drugs Ordinance, were preferred against (1) Mrs. Meyer, licensee of the Colonial Hotel; (2) Tai Sing, compradore, Queen's Road Central; and (3) Cheong Chung, compradore, Arsenal Street. A further charge of selling adulterated brandy was also made against the defendants.

It will be recalled that on the 7th inst., Inspector Gourlay (Inspector of Weights and Measures), went to each of the defendants and purchased a bottle of brandy. In each case the Inspector selected a particular brand. At the Colonial Hotel, the bottle had a beautiful label and the contents were described as "Very old brandy." The capsule had also the words "Very old brandy." The price of the bottle was \$1. At Tai Sing's, the brandy was described as "Extra superior old brand" and cost 50 cents. At Cheong Chung's, the brandy was described as "Fine old Cognac." The bottle had three stars and the label was surrounded by an elaborate representation of vines. The price of the bottle was 50 cents. In each case, the Inspector kept a portion of the brandy at the shop, took one to the Government Analyst, and retained the remaining portion for himself. Prosecutor (Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, from the Crown Solicitor's Office) stated that brandy is a spirit distilled from grape and went on to describe the ingredients which constituted brandy. It was not suggested by the prosecution that anything was injurious to the health in any of the brandies. The examinations by the Government Analyst showed that the bottle sold by Mrs. Meyer contained at least 75% of spirit which was not juice of grape, that of Cheong Chung 49% and Tai Sing 84%. The Analyst in each case gave the percentage of solid matter. He also gave the percentage of free acid. All the bottles had large quantities of alcohol added to the brandy, which made them cheaper than brandy.

The judgment follows:—
The three defendants, Sophia Meyer, proprietress of the Colonial Hotel, Tai Sing, compradore, and Cheong Chung, compradore, were summoned by Inspector Gourlay, Inspector of police each on the following two charges:—(a) That on the 7th July, 1900, they did sell to the prejudice of the purchaser an article of food for man, to wit, brandy, which was not of the nature, substance or quality of the article demanded by the purchaser, contrary to section 8 of 1896, section 6 (Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1896); (b) That on the 7th July, 1900, they did sell adulterated liquor, to wit, brandy, and not of the quality demanded by the purchaser contrary to Ordinance 8 of 1898, section 2 (Liquor Licences Ordinance 1898).

Section 6 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1896, is as follows:—Every person who sells, to the prejudice of the purchaser, any article of food or any drug which is not of the nature, substance, or quality of the article demanded by such purchaser shall in every case, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars and, in default of payment thereof, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three months.

The definition "Adulterated liquor" under the Liquor Licences Ordinance, 1898, is as follows:—"Adulterated liquor" means any liquor mixed or coloured to the prejudice of the purchaser with any ingredient whatever or with water, either so as to increase its bulk and measure or so as injuriously to affect the quality of such liquor or to conceal its inferior quality, or any liquor which is not of the nature and quality demanded by the purchaser or of the liquor which it is labelled as being or purporting to be, whether such adulterated liquor is injurious to health or not. Spirits shall not be considered adulterated if mixed with water only so as not to reduce the strength more than twenty-five degrees below proof in the case of brandy, whiskey, or rum, or more than thirty degrees below proof in the case of gin."

It was proved in evidence that Inspector Gourlay asked for and purchased a bottle of brandy at each of the establishments owned by the defendants. At each place he poured the contents of the bottle into three small bottles, and left one small bottle with each of the defendants, sent another to the Government Analyst, and kept the third bottle himself. At each place he asked for brandy, and said he was going to have it analysed by the Government Analyst. At none of the places did he offer to divide the article into three parts, but divided the said article without making the offer. At the establishment of the defendant, Sophia Meyer, the article was sold in the ordinary brandy bottle. The bottle had a gold capsule, and at the top of the bottle was a white label with the words "Old Brandy" printed in blue. Under this label was another label, crescent in shape, with a gilt edge, and three golden stars in the middle of the crescent. Under this was a large white label with a gilt edge. Across the middle of this label were the following words "Eau de vie triple orange." Under this label was another small label, and the words "Eau de vie." Fine old brandy." A dollar was paid for this bottle of brandy. At the Tai Sing shop the article was also in an ordinary brandy bottle. This bottle also had a gold capsule. A short distance from the top of the bottle was a label, crescent in shape, and in the middle of this label were three golden stars. Under this label was a large white label with the words "Extra superior old brandy." Fifty cents was paid for this bottle of brandy. At the Cheong Chung compradore's shop, the article was also in the ordinary brandy bottle. On this bottle there was also the crescent label and the three golden stars. There was also a large label with the words "Fine old Cognac." Sixty-five cents was paid for this bottle of brandy.

I will first proceed to deal with the three preliminary points raised by Mr. Hastings, the solicitor for two of the defendants. The first point was that Inspector Gourlay, when he purchased the article, having regard to the small price paid, must have known that he was not getting a genuine article, and therefore he was not "prejudiced" within the meaning of section 6 of the Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1896. It was suggested by Mr. Hastings that Inspector Gourlay deliberately chose cheap brandy. With respect to this question, I would mention the case of Hoyle v. Hitchman, L.R. 4, Q.B.D., page 233. The facts of this case are as follows:—

An information had been preferred against the respondent for an offence under the 6th section of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, by the appellant, an inspector of nuisances for the district of St. Giles, who had been duly authorised to act in the execution of the Act. The appellant had gone to the respondent's shop and asked for half a pint of milk, for which he paid 12d., out of money provided for the purpose by the local authority, for which he had to account. On being served, he informed the shopman that he was an inspector of nuisances, and had purchased the milk for analyses by the public analyst. The various provisions of the Act with regard to the mode of procedure in such cases having been previously complied with, the milk supplied was analysed by the public analyst. It was found to contain 24 per cent. of water added to the milk after it had come from cow.

The appellant, in cross-examination, stated that he was not prejudiced, nor was any injury done to him personally, and it was thereupon submitted that there was no offence because the milk was not sold to the prejudice of the purchaser. The magistrate found that the appellant demanded milk, that the article sold was not of the nature, substance, and quality of milk, and that the appellant had no knowledge or notice that the milk the respondent sold was adulterated. He also stated that if the purchaser has been one of the respondent's ordinary customer the offence mentioned in the Act would, in his judgment, have been committed. But he declined to convict, on the ground that the sale was not "to the prejudice of the purchaser" within the meaning of the 6th section of the Act. The question for the opinion of the Court was whether he was right in so declining to convict; and if not the case was to be remitted to him to deal with in accordance with the judgment of the Court.

Mr. Justice Moller, who was one of the Judges of the Court, delivered the following judgment:—This is an appeal from the decision of the chief magistrate at Bow Street, and the question raised is whether an offence had been committed within the provisions of the 6th section of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875. The magistrate dismissed the summons on the ground that there was no prejudice to the purchaser. This gives rise to the question whether the prejudice contemplated by the statute must be a pecuniary prejudice. Such a reading would almost nullify the beneficial effect of the statute, for it would very much diminish the possibility of bringing home offences against the Act to those who are guilty of them. This to my mind affords a strong argument against such a contention. So far as authority is concerned, I do not think that there is any distinct authority on the point to be found in any case that has been decided in the English Courts. The cases to which we have been referred in these Courts are two in number. One is the case of Sandys v. Marham, which came before my Brother Lush and myself. The Court remitted the case to the magistrate, and it can hardly be treated as a decision. But undoubtedly during the argument my Brother Lush expressed an opinion that if articles of value which had been diminished by adulteration, were sold, prejudice was to be presumed. To that view I must have assented, because otherwise it would have been useless to have sent the case back to the magistrate, as the objection that the sale was not to the prejudice of the purchaser would have been fatal if it could have been substantiated.

Hoyle v. Hitchman was decided on March 28th, 1879. On July 20th, 1879, the statute 42 and 43, Victoria, C. 30, was passed. It is cited as the "Sale of Food and Drugs Act Amendment Act 1879." The preamble to this Act is as follows: Whereas conflicting decisions have been given in England and Scotland in regard to the meaning and effect of section 6 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, in this Act referred to as the principal Act, and it is expedient in this respect and otherwise to amend the said Act. Section 2 of the Amendment Act is exactly the same word for word as section 7 of our Ordinance.

Section 7 is as follows:—In any prosecution under the provisions of this Ordinance for selling, to the prejudice of the purchaser, any article of food or any drug which is not of the nature, substance, and quality of the article demanded by such purchaser, it shall be no defence to any such prosecution to allege that the purchaser, having bought only for analysis, was not prejudiced by such sale. Neither shall it be a good defence to prove that the article of food or drug in question, though defective in nature, or in substance, or in quality, was not defective in all these respects.

I am of opinion, having regard to section 7 of our Ordinance that if the article is bought by a police officer solely for the purpose of analysis, such analysis to be made by the Government Analyst, the question whether it is to the prejudice of such purchaser is not in issue. Inspector Gourlay purchased the brandy in these three cases for the sole purpose of having it analysed by the Government Analyst. Mr. Hastings then submitted on behalf of Tai Sing that he should be discharged from the prosecution because he had brought himself under section 22 of this Ordinance. The section is as follows:—

If the defendant in any prosecution under this Ordinance proves, to the satisfaction of the Magistrate or Court, that he had purchased the article in question at the same in nature, substance, and quality as that demanded of him

by the prosecutor, and with a written warranty to that effect, that he had no reason to believe at the time when he sold it that the article was otherwise, and that he sold it in the same state as when he purchased it, he shall be discharged from the prosecution.

The following contract is support was put in "Hongkong, 9th April, 1900. Sold to Tai Sing Ho K by the China Export, Import and Bank Company, Hongkong, the following goods: 10 Cans 1/1 Dragon Brandy, \$4.50 each."

I will first deal with the two cases cited by Mr. Hastings. In Laidlaw v. Wilson 1894, 1 O.H.D. 74, it was decided that it was not necessary to use the word "warranty." The words "pure laid," however, appeared in the contract. In Elliot v. Pitcher 1901 2 K.B. 817, it was decided that it was not necessary to prove a specific warranty with each delivery. The written warranty was as follows: "We hereby warrant that each and every supply of milk sent by us to you shall be new milk, unadulterated, and without its cream. The case of Rook v. Hopley, 3 Ex. D. 211, was cited by the Crown Solicitor. The contract in that case was as follows:—Bought by Mr. J. Hopley, Manchester, of William Walker, Cheese factor and provision merchant, four tins of milk. The decision of the C.B. in this case was as follows:—

I am of opinion that the appellant is entitled to the judgment of the Court. I regret to have to come to that decision, because it is impossible not to see that this is a hard case, but with that we have nothing to do here. The facts of the case are very simple. The appellant purchased this article, which he caused to be subjected to analysis. It turned out to be (though in one sense it may be called) of the quality and nature described by the analyst as "adulterated milk," containing 15 per cent. of the foreign ingredient water. The main defence that the respondent is protected under the 6th section, because he sold the article just as he received it, having himself bought it with an invoice which it is contended amounts to a written warranty within the statute. A number of authorities were referred to on the question whether a description in an invoice amounts to a warranty, but I do not propose to go into those cases. Now I say what my decision on those cases would be if they came before me to a Court of appeal. The decision in Jostling v. Kingsford is applicable to this case, and in view of that decision I cannot hold that this invoice contains anything more than a description, which cannot be deemed to be a warranty. But then it is further argued for the respondent that the articles sold to the appellant was that which he demanded. In one sense it might be called "lard," but looking at the analysis, the finding of the magistrate, and the other facts in the case, I am unable to say that the appellant was supplied with the article for which he asked. I think the decision of the magistrate was wrong, and the case must be remitted with our opinion.

The contract put in this present case does not contain any warranty suggesting that the article was pure and unadulterated. It is nothing more in my opinion than a mere description of the article.

The next point raised by Mr. Hastings was as to the construction to be placed on Section 13 of the Ordinance. Section 13 is as follows:—Any person purchasing any article with the intention of submitting the same for analysis shall, after the purchase has been completed, forthwith notify to the seller or his agent selling the article his intention to have the same analysed by the Government Analyst or by some other analyst appointed by the Governor for the purpose of this Ordinance, and shall offer to divide the article into three parts to be taken and there separated, and each part to be marked and sealed or fastened up in such manner as its nature will permit, and shall, if required to do so, proceed accordingly, and shall deliver one of such parts to the seller or his agent. He shall retain one of the said parts for future comparison, and shall himself submit the third part, if he deems it right to have the article analysed, to the analyst.

Inspector Gourlay stated in evidence that he divided the article into three parts without first offering to divide it. The question for my decision is whether the "offer to divide" is a condition precedent to a prosecution under the Ordinance. I am of opinion it is not. As the Crown Solicitor put it, Inspector Gourlay's act was merely an act of supererogation. The seller was not prejudiced in the least. Assuming that the seller had refused the offer, the practice under Section 14 would have then been followed. This places the seller in a less favourable position because he would then not be able to have any part of the article sold analysed.

Mr. Hastings referred to the case of Barnes v. Chipp 1878 3 Ex. D. 176. The case was decided on quite a different point. The constable who purchased the article told the person who sold it that the said article was being purchased for the purpose of analysis but did not add the words "by the Public Analyst." It was held that the notification that it was going to be analysed "by the Public Analyst" was a condition precedent to a prosecution under the Act.

The next question I have to decide whether the purchaser received the article demanded by him, namely, brandy. This involves an answer to the question—What is brandy? Brandy is a spirit derived from the juice of the grape or from wine. An analyst's opinion as to whether an article is or is not brandy is based on the fact whether the sample contains a sufficient quantity of others. In the manufacture of brandy water is always added to it in a greater or less quantity. This is known by the expression "breaking down." Water due to its alkalinity has undoubtedly the effect of reducing such other value. The result of analysis as to the other values of a brandy is given in so many grammes of others per 100 litres of absolute alcohol, present. Mr. Browne, Government Analyst, who was called as a witness for the prosecution, is of opinion that genuine brandy does not contain less than 80 grammes of others. The result of his analysis in the present three cases is as follows:—

Mrs. Meyer's brandy contained 21.6 grammes of others, Tai Sing's brandy 22.4 grammes, and

Cheong Chung's brandy 40.48 grammes. The question as to the amount of influence which water exercises in reducing the other value of brandy is a matter of great controversy amongst analysts. Mr. Browne was of opinion that the alkali-water did not have a very serious effect on the others. He gave the result of certain experiments carried out by him. These experiments were made with two kinds of water, namely, Potford water and well water in which was added twice as much alkali as there is in Potford water. It was suggested by the defence that this was not a fair test owing to the slight alkalinity of the water used, the amount of alkali in Potford water being only a grain in a gallon. On this question the defence called Mr. Spurge, the analyst in A. S. Watson and Co. He did not analyse the brandies, the subject matter of the charge, but he analysed a sample of Watson's A brandy. He stated that it was a cheap brandy but was guaranteed as the produce of the grape. He distilled two-thirds of the quantity taken and the product of the distillation would contain all the other and the alcohol. He divided the distillate into two equal parts. One he "broke down" with distilled water and the other with alkali water. This alkali water contained 20 grains of carbonate of lime per gallon, which is the normal Kent water. In the distilled water sample he found 91.57 grammes of others and in the Kent water sample 65.68 grammes. My attention was called to a paper by Schidrowitz and Kay on some conditions affecting the other value of brandy which was read before a meeting of the Society of Public Analysts held on the 1st March 1900 (see page 149 of Vol. 30 of The Analyst) I quote two extracts from the said paper:—

"Some little while ago we analysed a brandy which showed an other value of 988. The alcoholic strength of the sample was 53.2. This sample, we were informed, was unadulterated, and had been drawn direct from bottle. At the same time we examined a sample which was stated to be the same brandy from duty, paid stock, and reduced in strength to 44.5. To our surprise, the other value of this latter was found to be only 66.5. At first we were inclined to doubt whether the two samples actually represented the same brandy originally, but our subsequent investigations led us to say that we believe this to have really been the case. We were further informed that the spirit had been 'broke down' with New River main water, the object of using this instead of distilled water being, according to our informant, to avoid the slightly mawkish taste that distilled water occasionally imparts to brandy."

The solicitors for the defendants referred me to "Quire's Companion to British Pharmacopoeia." On page 1,151 there is the following sentence:—"In the present state of our knowledge it is impossible to tell from an analytical point of view the original of the spirit in brandy." Mr. Browne was asked in cross-examination whether he agreed with the above statement. He stated in reply that he agreed with the statement modified thus: "You cannot tell the sources of spirit in brandy." Mr. Browne also stated that Quire's Companion was only an authority on pharmaceutical matters. Mr. Spurge referred to an analysis of brandy made from wine given in Blyth's Food page 386 which he stated is almost a standard work. The amount given is 41.9 grammes per 100 litres. This inference in my opinion is not a satisfactory one.

By the prosecution I was referred to Vasey's "Analysis of Potato Spirit." On page 15 the author gives the following excellent description of the chemical characteristics of potato spirit:—

The patent of fractionating still is practically the key to the solution of the problem of the analysis of potato spirit. It is well known to chemists and distillers, this ingenious apparatus produces a very strong and practically featureless, because pure, spirit. It separates certain by-products of fermentation during the distillation process with the result that when the spirit is highly rectified it is very pure and free from characteristic odour and flavour. The simplest form of still, or the pot-still, which is used in the production of brandy, whisky, and rum, yield, on the other hand, a more or less impure spirit, owing partly to the formation of secondary products of fermentation, and partly because bodies formed during distillation, which, coming over with the spirit, impart to it a flavour and odour characteristic of the material used in the fermentation.

It is only in the pot-still spirit that these products occur to any extent, they are nearly, if not entirely, eliminated in patent spirit; according to the degree of rectification. It is therefore necessary that pot-still spirit should be matured by age, while with patent spirit no such maturing process is called for, unless, owing to partial rectification, there is a small percentage of by-products present. The use of patent spirit, therefore, obviates to a large extent the expense of storage, which is necessary for maturing the raw spirit of the pot-still to render it, not only drinkable, but palatable and agreeable flavour. Flavour is essential to potable spirit, and patent spirit, on account of its tastelessness, must be flavoured, which is generally accomplished by adding a small proportion of old, well-matured pot-still spirit to it. Foreign flavouring can also doubtless be used, and there is much brandy on the market which is absolutely destitute of grape spirit, just as there is much whisky that is absolutely destitute of malt spirit.

I now come to the very difficult problem with respect to fixing a standard for brandy. With respect to table 9 referred to above, nearly all the brandies mentioned there are of high class brandies, and has no statement as to the nature of the water used in "breaking down" the said brandies. With respect to the experiment made by Mr. Spurge in using Kent water for "breaking down" I am of opinion that this was a true test, because before conducting a portion of a criminal charge under the Ordinance, one ought to take into consideration the possibility of the spirit having been "broke down" with a water leaving an excessive alkalinity.

Having regard to the evidence before the Court, I am of opinion that I ought not to fix a higher standard than sixty grammes. The brandies, the subject matter of these three charges, are all very much below the standard which I have fixed.

I therefore convict the three defendants under the Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1896. Each defendant will pay a fine of £10.

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having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

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Hongkong, 18th September, 1900. 1664

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General Managers.
Telephone No. 61.
Hongkong, 29th September, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HOIHOW & HONGAY	"NINGPO"	30th Sept., Daylight.
SHANGHAI	"CHIHWA"	30th Sept., 4 P.M.
TSINGTAU & NEWCHWANG	"LUCHOW"	2nd Oct., Daylight.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	3rd Oct., Daylight.
MANILA	"TAMING"	5th Oct., 3 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	5th Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ABHUI"	7th Oct., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL	"OHANGSHA"	5th Nov., "

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED

FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

With excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These steamers land passengers in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woonung.

Fares including wines—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
Telephone No. 16.
Hongkong, 29th September, 1909.

HONGKONG—MANILA.
CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
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RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	MANILA	FRIDAY, 1st Oct., at 5 P.M.
LAIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 9th Oct., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 29th September, 1909.

Shipping—Steamers.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI, KOBE,
YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, SALINA CRUZ
and MANZANILLO (Mexico).

S.S. HONGKONG MARU	5,000 tons gross	Sail 26th Oct., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. MANSU MARU	5,000 "	" 10th Dec., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. AMERICA MARU	5,000 "	" 5th Feb., 1910, at Noon.

For particulars, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Yok Building.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1909.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	Tons	Leaves
TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SHIMIDZU AND YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto	5,178	SATURDAY, 2nd Oct., at Noon.
Do	"FITZPATRICK" Capt. E. R. Hutchinson	4,416	SATURDAY, 3rd Oct., at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for stowage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. They adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY and FOCHOW	"OHOSHUN MARU" Capt. T. Suruga	THURSDAY, 30th Sept., at 10 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. T. Sugi	FRIDAY, 1st Oct., at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	"DAIJUN MARU" Capt. Y. Kaburaki	SUNDAY, 3rd Oct., at 10 A.M.

A special reduction of 20% on 1st and 2nd Class Fare to Fochow will be made during the months of August and September.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers—"OHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1909.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1909
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	KANAGAWA MARU, Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 6500	WEDNESDAY, 13th Oct., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA	HAKATA MARU, Capt. J. Drieng, Tons 6500	WEDNESDAY, 27th Oct., at Daylight.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	AKI MARU, Capt. K. Sato, Tons 7000	TUESDAY, 12th Oct., at Noon.
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hagiwara, Tons 6500	TUESDAY, 9th Nov., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6500	THURSDAY, 30th Sept., at Noon.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5000	FRIDAY, 29th Oct., at Noon.
	WAKASA MARU, Capt. N. Nielsen, Tons 6500	FRIDAY, 1st Oct., at 5 P.M.
	HIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fraser, Tons 9000	FRIDAY, 2nd Oct., at Noon.
	TOTOMI MARU, Capt. K. Smith, Tons 4500	SATURDAY, 2nd October.
	TAKASAKI MARU, Capt. A. Mocker, Tons 5000	THURSDAY, 10th September.

† Cargo only.

† Fitted with new System of wireless telegraphy.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUERZ AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's Newly Built 9,000 Tons Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Hongkong as follows:—

Miyasaki Maru.....(Capt. T. MURAI).....About Wednesday, 20th October.

Kitano Maru.....(Capt. F. E. COPE).....About Wednesday, 17th November.

Hirano Maru.....(Capt. H. FRASER).....About Wednesday, 15th December.

Kamo Maru.....(Capt. F. L. SOMMER).....About Wednesday, 14th Jan., 1910.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND-THE-WORLD.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO

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Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR STRAITS, OCEAN, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DELTA,"

Captain B. W. H. Snow, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 2nd October, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. Modian, 9,621 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. Arabia, due in London on 13th November, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1909.

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"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS,
LIMITED.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE,"

Captain G. C. Oandy, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 2nd October, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th September, 1909.

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THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons Captain Sailing Date

Severic 6,232 S. Shotton 1000 2nd Oct.

Oreano 4,057 F. W. Davies 21st Oct.

Kamerik 4,232 J. Mathie 18th Nov.

Americ 4,363 Boyd 16th Dec.

Severic 6,232 S. Shotton 13th Jan.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1909.

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CHARGEURS REUNIS..
(FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE

TO

SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU,

CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.

The steamers of the CHARGEURS REUNIS Co. proceed from YOKOHAMA DIRECT TO SAN FRANCISCO, without any call en route thus affording a fast regular cargo boat service from China and Japan to San Francisco.

THE Steamship

For further particulars apply to
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
Agents at Hongkong.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1909.

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STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" ..Capt. H. W. WALKER

"KWONG SAI" ..Capt. E. S. GOWIE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These fast Steamers, owned by Chinese capitalists and Officerd by Europeans, are second to none on the River. Excellent accommodation for eighteen First Class Passengers. The Steamers are lit throughout by Electricity, Electric Fans in State Rooms.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4.

Meals.....\$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
and
SHIP ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 4, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1909.

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Shipping—Steamers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"HIMALAYA,"

Captain L. E. S. Spicer, R.N.R., will leave for SHANGHAI TO-MORROW, the 30th September, at Noon.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1909.

[4]

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"

Captain J. G. Offitt, will be despatched for us above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 2nd prox., at Noon.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN

(Occupying 24 days).

Steamers leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea), Moji to Hongkong providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan.

Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamers.

Fare for round trip \$120.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1909.

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REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK:

S.S. "SURUGA"On 6th October.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK:

S.S. "ATHOLL"On or about 16th Oct.

For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1909.

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EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

